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ing over drains in the bog\*. Having surmounted the difficulties which presented themselves in this part of our journey, we arrived at the castle of Dunseveric, intending to inquire concerning its history from the inhabitants of the place; for this purpose Mr. — addressed a countryman of an antique appearance, who was sitting on a broad stone at the end of a hoose a few perches distant from the castle, "Do you know any thing, sir, concerning the history of these old walls?"—"A' that we ken about them," answered he, "is that the're jist stannin' there." Convinced of the truth of what the old man had uttered, we despaired of reaping any farther information, and continued our tour to Ballintoy, concluding that Dunseveric must have been one of those ancient Danish castles which at a certain period variegated the northern shores of Ireland. The small village of Ballintoy presenting nothing worthy of much notice, we arrived in half an hour, after having descended a very steep hill, at Carrick-a rede, an insular rock of great perpendicular height, chiefly remarkable on account of a rope bridge which joins it to the opposite rock. The bridge was made for the purpose of having an easier access to a salmon-fishery which is on the east side of the rock. The evening approaching, we returned home tired with our excursion.

D. H. M.

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\* On this account, I would advise strangers after having visited Pleaskin, to return to the highway which leads from the Causeway to Ballintoy, in preference to passing through the moor, or high ground by the sea-side.

*For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.*

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FIRST REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR  
PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF  
THE POOR OF IRELAND.

At a General Meeting of the Society for promoting the education of the poor of Ireland, held at School-street, on Monday, 10th of May, 1813, WILLIAM L. GUINNESS, Esq. in the chair.

A Report from the Committee having been presented and read, it was received and approved of, and is as follows, viz.

The Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland,\* was formed on the 2d of December, 1811, when it was determined that its affairs should be confided to a committee of twenty-one members, who should report to a general meeting of the subscribers, to be held on the second Monday in May in each year.

In conformity with this determination, your committee now proceed to make the second report of the transactions of the society, (which however may be considered the first annual report; the former having been made a few months after its formation,) and in doing so they think it right briefly to notice the *object* for which this society was formed, and the *principle* on which it has been judged expedient to act.

The *object* is single, but extensive: the education of the poor of Ireland, which the first fundamental resolution of the society has well declared, every Irishman anxious for the welfare and happiness of his country ought to have in view, as the basis on which (under the divine blessing)

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\* The Society is formed of Contributors of not less than ten guineas donation, or one guinea annual subscription.

its morals and true happiness can be best secured.

The leading principle on which it has been judged expedient to act, is to afford the same advantages for education to all classes of professing christians, without interfering with the peculiar religious opinions of any.

Guided by this principle, the society conceived, that the most efficient means for attaining their object, would be to promote the establishment of schools, wherein the poor might be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, upon a cheap and expeditious plan; where the appointment of governors, teachers and scholars should be uninfluenced by sectarian distinctions; and in which the *scriptures without note or comment* should be used, to the exclusion of all catechisms, and books of religious controversy. As all denominations of christians profess that the sacred scriptures are the criterion by which they desire to have their peculiar tenets examined, the society determined rigidly to adhere to this part of their plan, looking forward to it with confidence, as affording the only true and solid foundation which can be laid for the moral and religious education of the great body of the people of Ireland.

As tending to promote the establishment, and facilitate the conducting of schools, the society declared their intention to receive communications, and maintain correspondence upon all subjects connected therewith; to give information upon the subject of erecting and fitting up school-rooms upon the most suitable plan, and (so far as their funds should permit) to contribute in aid of such establishments; to assist in providing properly qualified school-masters; and to furnish al-  
a onary, books, slates, and other

articles necessary for schools at low prices.

Having thus briefly sketched the outline of the plan which the society had in view on its formation, your committee now proceed to state what has been done towards carrying the plan into execution.

Shortly after the formation of the society, your committee published a prospectus, and had it extensively circulated by various ways, both in this country and in England. They imagined that to give publicity to the noble object for which the society was formed, and the conciliating principle on which it was determined to act, would have been sufficient to secure the warm and active support of all that was great and good in the community. Here, however, they are constrained to state that they have been disappointed; for, though with feelings of great satisfaction they can announce that considerable interest has been excited, and many schools established in the country, yet pecuniary aid adequate to the object in view has not been afforded, nor has the zeal for its completion, (except in a very limited sphere) been as active or efficient as the cause, in their apprehension, was entitled to. They were not however discouraged, but looking forward with anxious hope to better days, they determined to continue their exertions to add to the funds of the society, and proceed on the plan proposed, so far as the means placed within their power would enable them to do.

Very early in the past year, a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of considering and bringing forward plans for the building of school houses; suggesting the most eligible mode of procuring properly qualified school-masters; and defining the best method of conducting the interior arrangement of

schools This sub-committee, after that consideration, which the importance of the subject required, made their report; and in it they stated, that having found the publications of Joseph Lancaster materially connected with the subjects referred to them, and containing matter in a great degree prepared agreeably to the views of the society; they were therefore led to recommend, that a proposal should be made to him for the purchase of the right of using and publishing the whole, or such parts of his works on the subject of education as the society should judge expedient: the sub-committee considering that it would be ineligible to import those publications, and use them in their present form, and improper to reprint the whole or any extracts from them without his knowledge and consent. They also suggested the advantage that would probably arise from having a school in this city to which the society might point as a model for the mode of instruction recommended by them, and where lads might be trained to act as school-masters, to be sent from thence to superintend schools in different parts of Ireland as occasion might require; and they recommended that the committee of the school in School-street, should be solicited to assist in carrying their plan into execution.

Your committee having approved of this report, shortly afterwards purchased from Joseph Lancaster the right to print and publish the whole or any part of his works on the subject of education, with the exception of one volume which they were informed did not contain any practical observations not comprised in his other publications. From these materials "Hints and Directions for building, fitting up, and arranging School rooms" have been

prepared for publication; and this little tract, together with a spelling-book, which has been compiled on the improved plan of making one book answer for an entire school, is now in the press. It is intended also to publish other books of instruction on a similar plan.

In consequence of the recommendation contained in the latter part of the report of the sub-committee, an application was made to the committee conducting the school in School-street, who immediately expressed their desire to co-operate with the society, so far as consistent with the interest of the school under their care. They have accordingly consented to arrangements which will greatly facilitate the establishment of such a school as recommended by the sub-committee. The liberality of the persons conducting the School-street school having enabled your committee to make some progress in this most important part of their plan, they looked anxiously around in order to procure a person properly qualified to be placed at the head of this school, and they have the satisfaction of stating that they have engaged a young man to come over from England, who is expected here in a few days, and who, from the representations made to them, they have reason to expect will prove fully competent to the task of training school-masters, and conducting the school to be placed under his care, in such a manner, that the society may confidently refer to it as a model for imitation throughout the country.

In the establishment of this school, it is intended to follow in a very great degree the system which has been progressively improving for some years past, and is now acted on with such success at the school in School-street. Your committee give a preference to this system,

because it provides for the reading of the bible without note or comment; because the mechanical part of it trains youth in habits of diligence, order and obedience; amuses the young mind by keeping it constantly employed, and thereby prevents listlessness and sloth; because from experience it appears that children improve thereby in reading writing, and arithmetic more expeditiously than by the common method, and at a much smaller expense for books, paper, and other articles commonly used in schools; and generally, because from this happy combination it seems peculiarly well calculated to meet the circumstances of the poor of Ireland.

Your committee have also to state, that they have procured a supply of slates and slate pencils, which are to be disposed of at low prices\*

Your committee having thus detailed the proceedings of the society since its formation, cannot conclude without again expressing their regret, that the pecuniary aid afforded them has been so very inadequate to

\* Slates of the best quality and of different dimensions, also Slate Pencils have been imported by the society, and are sold at the following low prices, viz.

Slates	8 inches by 6,	2 6 per doz.
—	11 — by 7,	3 0 —
—	12 — by 8,	3 6 —

Slate pencils	6 to 7 inches long	10 10 per thousand.
—	4 — 5 —	5 5 —
—	3 — 4 —	4 2 —

Plain writing paper,	12 0 per ream.
Patent ruled do.	14 6 —
Quills,	5 10 per thousand.

Some other articles required for schools can be also had at low prices, by applying at the Repository, School-street.

the attainment of their object; and they would anxiously call on the wealthy inhabitants of the country, to contribute, by every means in their power, to the support of this institution. But whilst they would do so, they would forbear to trespass on their time, by enlarging on the advantages of education. Those advantages have of late been so frequently pressed upon the attention of the public, that they must be familiar to the mind of every thinking man; and surely no person who bestows a moment's thought upon the subject, can doubt that the most beneficial consequences must result from rescuing the peasantry of this country from the ignorance in which they are at present too generally involved. Your committee would therefore make their appeal to the public, by simply stating, that the object of the society continues the same that it was at its formation; the education of the poor of Ireland: that the means by which they propose to attain their object, is to promote the establishment of schools throughout the country, conducted on such a system of economy, and containing such facilities for learning, that ignorance shall no longer be the necessary companion to poverty; but that every individual in the community, however poor, might be enabled to obtain instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, if willing to devote a small portion of his time and attention for that purpose: and lastly, that the leading principle which guides them in all their movements, is an anxious desire to diffuse the blessings of education throughout the country, without suffering its progress to be impeded by those sectarian distinctions which have so frequently opposed an insurmountable barrier to the amelioration of the peasantry of Ireland.

## COMMITTEE.

Edward Allen, Upper Bridge-street,  
 Samuel Bewley, Suffolk-street.  
 William Disney, Somerset, Black Rock.  
 William English, Meath-street.  
 Arthur Guinness, James's Gate.  
 William Lunell Guinness, James's Gate.  
 William Harding, Lower Mount-street.  
 Joseph D. Jackson, Leeson-street.  
 John David La Touche, Lower Mount-st.  
 Peter Digges La Touche, Leeson-street.  
 Peter La Touche, jun. Fitzwilliam-Square.  
 Alexander Maguire, North King-street.  
 Randal M'Donnell, Allen's-Court.

Luke Magrath, Grenville-street.  
 John Leland Maquay.  
 Richard Orpen, Frederick-street, South.  
 John Shoales, Leeson street.  
 William Todhunter, Holles-street.  
 William Thorpe, Middle Gardiner-street.  
 Isaac Weld, jun. Camden-street.  
 Richard B. Warren, Lower Mount street.

*Treasurers*, Right Hon. David La  
 Touche and Co., Castle-street: *secretary*,  
 Joseph D. Jackson, 22, Leeson-street:  
*Collector of Subscriptions and Clerk*, William  
 Flinter.

*An Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Society for promoting the Education of the  
 Poor of Ireland, from its commencement to the 30th of April, 1813.*

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Subscriptions and Donations reported to General Meeting, 1812, .....	589	18 11	Paid J. Lancaster for the right of using and publishing such part of his works on the subject of Education, and the books, &c. used by him in his school as the Society think fit, .....	113	15 0
Ditto received since.....	199	13 0	For Advertising, .....	134	16 11½
			A Clerk, on account of salary, .....	18	12 3
			Incidental expenses, ..	5	7 2½
			Stationary, .....	3	15 7
			Printing Addresses to the Public, &c. ....	8	5 4
				284	12 4
			Income exceeded expenditure	304	19 7
	£589	11 11		£589	11 11

*An Account of the Effects of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland.*

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Stationary for sale.....	93	16 9	Due Collector, being amount overpaid by him, .....	8	0
Amount in the Treasurer's hand	211	10 10	Nett property of the society, ...	304	19 7
	£305	7 7		£305	7 7

*For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.*

## The Inspector.

NO. III.

THERE is an evil which if I knew how to remedy, no exertion on my part should be want-

ing. I mean that *embargo* which is laid on a free, unceremonious, though *innocent* intercourse between the sexes. There are few men of any pretensions to taste, who are not fond of associating with women, and without having any other object in view, than the pleasure and *advantage* which result merely from